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# Webster's II

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*New College Dictionary*



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**long-shore-man** (lōng'shōr'mān, -shōr'mān, lōng'-) *n.* A dock worker who loads and unloads ships.

**long shot** *n.* 1. An entry, as in a dog race, with little chance of winning. 2. a. A bet made at and against great odds. b. A risky venture paying off handsomely if successful. —*by a long shot*. By a great amount.

**long-sight-ed** (lōng'sī'tid, lōng'-) *adj.* Farsighted. —*long-sight-ed-ness* *n.*

**long-some** (lōng'som, lōng'-) *adj.* Wearingly long.

**long-spur** (lōng'spür', lōng'-) *n.* A bird of the genera *Calcarius* or *Rhyncophanes* of northern regions, with brownish plumage and long-clawed hind toes.

**long-standing** (lōng'stān'dīng, lōng'-) *adj.* Being of long duration.

**long-suf-fer-ing** (lōng'sūf'ər-īng, lōng'-) *adj.* Patiently bearing difficulties or wrongs. —*also long-suf-fer-ance* (-āns). Patient endurance. —*long'-suf'ər-ing-ly* *adv.*

**long suit** *n.* 1. A suit in certain card games containing more cards than any of the other suits in a hand. 2. One's strongest personal asset or quality: *porte*.

**long-term** (lōng'tūrm', lōng'-) *adj.* Involving, maturing, or being in effect after a number of years: *a long-term commitment*.

**long-time** (lōng'tīm', lōng'-) *adj.* Long-standing.

**long-ton** *n.* *TON* 1a.

**long-wind-ed** (lōng'wīnd', lōng'-) *adj.* 1. Tiresomely verbose: *< a long-winded politician*. 2. Not subject to quick loss of breath: *< a long-winded runner*. —*long'-wind'ed-ly* *adv.* —*long'-wind'ed-ness* *n.*

**long-wise** (lōng'wīz', lōng'-) *adv.* Lengthwise.

**loo<sup>1</sup>** (lōō) *n.* *pl.* *loos*. [Short for *obs. latzterloo* < Fr. *lanturlu*.] A card game in which each player contributes stakes to a pool.

**loo<sup>2</sup>** (lōō) *n.* *pl.* *loos*. [Perh. < Fr. *lieut d'aisances*.] *Chiefly Brit.* A toilet.

**loo-by** (lōō'bē) *n.* *pl.* *ties*. [ME *loby*.] A big clumsy fellow: *oaf*.

**loo-fa or loo-fah** (lōō'fā) *n.* [Ar. *lūfah*.] 1. a. An Old World tropical vine of the genus *Luffa*. b. The fruit of the loofa, having a fibrous, sponge-like interior. 2. The dried, fibrous part of the loofa fruit, used as a sponge or filter.

**look** (lōōk) *v.* *looked, look-ing, looks*. [ME *loken* < OE *lōcian*.] —*vi.* 1. To use one's eyes in seeing: *EXAMINE*. 2. a. To turn one's glance: *looked to the side*. b. To turn one's attention: *looked to me for help*. 3. To appear or seem to be: *looked happy*. 4. To face in a given direction: *< a cabin that looks on the river*. —*vt.* 1. To turn one's eyes on. 2. To convey, by one's expression: *< They looked daggers at me*. 3. To have an appearance in accord with: *< look one's age*. —*look after*. To take care of. —*look down on*. To regard with scorn. —*look for*. To expect. —*look up*. 1. To search for and find, as in a reference book. 2. *Informal*. To improve: *< Business is looking up*. —*look up to*. To admire. —*n.* 1. a. An act of looking. b. A glance or gaze. 2. Aspect or appearance. 3. **looks**: Physical appearance, esp. when pleasing.

**look-a-like** (lōōk'ə-līk') *n.* One closely resembling another.

**look-down** (lōōk'down') *n.* A marine fish, *Selene vomer* of Atlantic waters, with a steep frontal profile.

**look-er** (lōōk'ər) *n.* 1. One who looks. 2. *Slang*. An extremely attractive person.

**look-er-on** (lōōk'ər-ōn', -ōn') *n.* *pl.* *look-ers-on*. A spectator.

**look-in** (lōōk'in') *n.* 1. A brief visit. 2. A quick glance.

**looking glass** *n.* A mirror.

**look-out** (lōōk'out') *n.* 1. An act of observing or keeping watch. 2. A high place or structure with a broad view for observation. 3. One who keeps watch. 4. Outlook: view. 5. A matter of worry or concern.

**look-see** (lōōk'sē') *n.* *Informal*. A quick survey.

**look-up** (lōōk'up') *n.* *Computer Sci.* A procedure in which a table of values stored in a computer is searched for a specified value.

**loom<sup>1</sup>** (lōōm) *vi.* *loomed, loom-ing, looms*. [Orig. unknown.] 1. To come into view as a massive, indistinct, or distorted image. 2. To appear to the mind in an exaggerated and hostile form. 3. To seem imminent: *IMPEND*. —*n.* A distorted, threatening appearance of something, as through fog or dimness.

**loom<sup>2</sup>** (lōōm) *n.* [ME *lome* < OE *gelōma*, tool.] A device or machine from which cloth is made by interweaving yarn or thread at right angles.

**loon<sup>1</sup>** (lōōn) *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] A diving bird of the genus *Gavia* of northern regions, having a laughlike cry.

**loon<sup>2</sup>** (lōōn) *n.* [ME *louen*, rogue.] 1. A crazy or simple-minded person. 2. An idler.

**loon-y also lun-y** (lōō'nē) [Shortening and alteration of *LUNATIC*.] *Informal*. —*adj.* *-i-er, -i-est*. 1. Extremely silly or foolish. 2. *Crazy*: *insane*. —*n.* *pl.* *ies*. **loon<sup>2</sup>** 1.

**loop<sup>1</sup>** (lōōp) *n.* [ME *loupe*.] 1. a. A length of line folded over and joined at the ends. b. The opening formed by such a doubled line. 2. Something having a roughly oval, closed, or nearly closed turn or figure. 3. *Elect.* A closed circuit. 4. *Computer Sci.* A sequence of instructions that repeats either a specified number of times or until a particular condition prevails. 5. A flight maneuver in which an aircraft flies a circular path in a vertical plane with the lateral axis of the aircraft remaining horizontal. 6. *LEAGUE*. 2. —*v.* *looped, loop-ing, loops*.

—*vt.* 1. To form into a loop. 2. To join, fasten, or encircle with a loop or loops. 3. To fly (an aircraft) in a loop. 4. To move in a loop or arc. 5. *Elect.* To join (conductors) so as to complete a circuit. —*vi.* 1. To form a loop. 2. To move in a loop. 3. To make a loop in an aircraft. **loop<sup>2</sup>** (lōōp) *n.* [ME *loupe* < Med. Lat. *loupa*, of Germanic orig.] *Archaic.* **LOOPHOLE** 1.

**loop-er** (lōōp'ər) *n.* 1. One that makes loops. 2. A measuring worm.

**loop-hole** (lōōp'hōl') *n.* 1. A small hole or slit in a wall, esp. one through which small arms may be fired. 2. A way of escaping a difficulty, esp. an ambiguity or omission, as in the wording of a contract or law, that provides a means of evasion.

**loose** (lōōs) *adj.* *loos-er, loos-est*. [ME *louise* < ON *lauss*.] 1. Not fastened or restrained: *< loose tiles in the floor*. 2. Not taut or drawn up tightly: *SLACK*. 3. Free from imprisonment or confinement: *unSHACKLED*. 4. Not tight-fitting. 5. Not bound, bundled, stapled, or gathered together. 6. Not compact or close in arrangement or structure. 7. Not fast: *< a loose color*. 8. Lacking a sense of responsibility or restraint: *IDLE* *< loose rumors*. 9. Lacking conventional moral restraint in sexual behavior. 10. Not literal or precise: *< a loose interpretation*. —*adv.* 1. In a loose way. 2. *Slang*. In a calm or unruffled condition: *< stay loose*. —*v.* *loosed, loos-ing, loos-es*. —*vt.* 1. To let loose: *RELEASE*. 2. To make loose: *UNDO*. 3. To cast loose: *DETACH*. 4. To let fly: *DISCHARGE*. 5. To release pressure on: *EASE*. 6. To make less rigid: *RELAX*. —*vi.* 1. To become loose. 2. To discharge a missile: *FIRE*. —*loose'ly* *adv.* —*loose'ness* *n.*

\* **syns:** *LOOSE, LAX, RELAXED, SLACK* *adj.* *core meaning*: not tightly bound to something else: *< a loose anchor line*.

**loose ends** *pl.n.* A minor unresolved problem or difficulty.

**loose-joint-ed** (lōōs'jōnt'ēd) *adj.* 1. Having freely articulated joints. 2. Nimble or agile. —*loose'-joint'ed-ness* *n.*

**loose-leaf** (lōōs'lēf') *adj.* Having leaves that can be easily removed, replaced, or rearranged.

**loos-en** (lōōs'sən) *v.* *-ened, -en-ing, -ens*. [ME *lousnen* < *lousen* < *louse*, loose.] —*vt.* 1. To unbind or make looser. 2. To free from restraint, pressure, or strictness. 3. To free (the bowels) from constipation. —*vi.* To become loose or looser.

**loose-strife** (lōōs'strīf') *n.* [Intended as transl. of Gk. *lusimakheion* (interpreted as *lusis*, loosening + *machē*, battle), from the name *Lusimachos*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Lysimachia*, having usu. yellow flowers. 2. A plant of the genus *Lythrum*.

**loot** (lōōt) *n.* [Hindi *lüt* < Skt. *lotram*, plunder.] 1. Valuables plundered in time of war: *spoils*. 2. a. Stolen goods. b. *Informal*. Goods illegally obtained, as by bribery. 3. *Slang*. Money. —*v.* *loot-ed, loot-ing, loots*. —*vt.* 1. To plunder: *steal*. 2. To take as spoils. —*vi.* To engage in plunder. —*loot'er n.*

\* **syns:** *LOOT, PLUNDER, RANSACK* *v.* *core meaning*: to rob on a large scale: *< looted the stores during the riot*.

**lop<sup>1</sup>** (lōōp) *vt.* *lopped, lop-ping, lops*. [Perh. < ME *loppe*, small branches < Med. Lat. *loppia*.] 1. To cut off (a part) from: *TRIM*. 2. To cut off from a tree or shrub. 3. To eliminate as superfluous or undesirable. —*lop'per n.*

**lop<sup>2</sup>** (lōōp) *vi.* *ə* *vt.* *lopped, lop-ping, lops*. [Orig. unknown.] To hang or let hang loosely: *DROP*.

**lope** (lōōp) *vi.* *loped, lop-ping, lopes*. [ME *lopēn* < ON *hlaupa*.] To run or ride with a steady, easy gait. —*lope n.* —*lop'er n.*

**lop-eared** (lōōp'ērd') *adj.* Having bent or drooping ears.

**lop-py** (lōōp'ē) *adj.* *-pi-er, -pi-est*. Hanging limp: *PENDULOUS*.

**lop-sid-ed** (lōōp'sid'ēd) *adj.* (lōōp'sid'ēd) *adj.* 1. Larger, heavier, or higher on one side than on the other. 2. Sagging or leaning to one side. —*lop'sid'ēly* *adv.* —*lop'sid'ēness* *n.*

**loqua-cious** (lōōk'wā'shəs) *adj.* [Lat. *loquax*, *loquac-*, *loquacious* < *loqui*, to speak.] Extremely talkative: *GABBY*. —*loqua-cious-ly* *adv.* —*loqua-cious-ness* *n.* **loqua-cious-ity** (lōōk'wā'sitē) *n.*

**loquat** (lōōk'wōt', -kwāt') *n.* [Cantonese *lō kwat*.] 1. A small tree native to eastern Asia, *Eriobotrya japonica*, having fragrant white flowers and yellow pear-shaped fruit. 2. The fruit of the loquat.

**lo-ran** (lōr'ān, lōr') *n.* [LO(NG)-RA(NGE) N(AVIGATION).] A long-range navigational system based on pulsed radio signals from two or more pairs of ground stations of known position, used by a navigator to establish the geographic position of an aircraft or ship.

**lord** (lōōrd) *n.* [ME < OE *hlāford*: *hlāf*, bread + *weard*, guardian.] 1. A man of high rank in a feudal society or in one that retains feudal forms and institutions, esp.: a. A king. b. A territorial magnate. c. The proprietor of a manor. 2. **Lord**. *Chiefly Brit.* A general masculine title of nobility and other rank, used: a. As a form of address for a marquis, earl, or viscount. b. As the usual style for a baron. c. As a courtesy title for a younger son of a duke or marquis. d. As part of the titles of certain high officials and dignitaries. e. As a title for a bishop. 3. **Lord God** 1a. b. *Archaic*. The head of a household. c. *Archaic*. A husband. d. A man of renowned power. e. A man who has expertise in a given activity or field. —*vi.* *lord-ed, lord-ing, lords*. To play the lord: *DOMINEER* *< lord-ing it over the strangers*.

\* **word history:** The actual as well as the symbolic importance of bread as a basic foodstuff is exhibited by the word *lord*. *Lord* is de-